

RUIN AT LITTLE ROCK

CAPITAL OF ARKANSAS STRUCK BY A CYCLONE.

Commercial Center of the City Laid Waste—Many Are Killed—State Penitentiary Badly Wrecked and Convicts Injured—Asylum Buildings Demolished.

Loss a Million Dollars.

A terrible windstorm swept over the business portion of Little Rock, Ark., Tuesday night, carrying death and destruction in its path. Shortly after dark a heavy storm came from the West, accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning and heavy crashes of thunder. The skies suddenly cleared and the storm was thought to be over when suddenly a heavy gale from the southwest appeared, and for a few moments the city was in the horrors of death and destruction. The wind was terrific in the extreme. Trees, telegraph, telephone, and electric light poles were carried a distance of 200 yards. The roofs of about thirty of the larger buildings in the city were torn from the houses and hurled against buildings on the opposite side of the streets, leaving the occupants and property within to the mercy of the drenching rain, which began to fall in torrents shortly afterward.

When the storm had ceased it was discovered that the residence portion of the city had entirely escaped, but Main street, from the river to Third, Markham street from Center to Cumberland, and Second from Center to Cumberland, were almost total wrecks. This territory covers the principal business portion of the town. At the time this is written half a dozen dead bodies have been found.

The office of the main building of the State penitentiary, two miles out, was torn away, and lodged on several frame cottages in the neighborhood, completely demolishing them. A stampede took place among the convicts, six of whom were badly injured by falling timbers. Two will die. Fortunately only about 125 convicts are inside the walls. The other 450 were taken to Sunnyside plantation some days ago. At the insane asylum was found the greatest wreck. The roofs of the main buildings were completely demolished, and several wards caved in, destroying everything in sight. The male ward is a total wreck. Several insane patients made their escape, but were recaptured. It is not known how many inmates are killed or injured.

WEATHER FAVORS CROPS.

Gathering and Seeding Progress Nearly to Completion.

According to the weather crop report issued by the United States Weather Bureau the past week was favorable for crop gathering and seeding, both nearing completion. Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin report winter wheat in excellent condition. Pastureage is also in excellent condition generally. Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and Arkansas, however, need moisture. Cotton picking has progressed rapidly under favorable weather conditions, except in the Carolinas and portions of Georgia and Florida, where picking was interrupted and the crop injured by the tropical hurricane. Reports indicate that a out one-half of the crop has been secured in South Carolina, Florida, and Texas, while in Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, North Carolina, and Tennessee only 10 to 15 per cent. of the crop remained under straw. In Kentucky, but no serious injury has been reported. Following is the report from several States:

Illinois—Temperature normal, sunshine above, and rainfall below; conditions unusually favorable; corn cutting progressing, and much wheat and rye in fine condition; meadows, pastures and late gardens growing finely.

Indiana—Corn all safe, most in shock; wheat and rye coming up luxuriantly; seeding nearly done; pastures good; pastures green; frost did no injury.

Wisconsin—Weather favorable for farm work; corn husking in general; fall plowing is well along and seeding about completed; a large acreage of rye has been sown; pastures in splendid condition and stock healthy.

Minnesota—Good rains in all sections have greatly improved pastures; fall plowing and seeding in winter grain crops progressing rapidly; field crops about all secured; frost Sunday night.

Iowa—The week has been warm and dry, favorable for maturing late crops and for plowing and seeding; pastures are good, and forage for winter will be more abundant than anticipated.

Nebraska—Less than the usual amount of fall plowing has been done, because of the dry conditions; pastures are good, and have been general the last of the week and very beneficial to all farm interests.

Missouri—Week favorable for farm work; seeding nearly finished; early-sown grain looking well; corn practically safe from frost; yield somewhat better than expected; pasture good, but beginning to need rain; much complaint of potatoes rotting.

Michigan—Temperature and rainfall below normal, sunshine above; the end of the season finds late potatoes and corn doing well; potato-digging and corn-husking being pushed; much fall wheat seeded; apple-picking progress, and pastures are good.

Ohio—General showers in northern section, but dry in other portions; wheat all sown, and corn nearly all in; fall plowing progressing; potatoes small; apple falling; pastures in excellent condition; tobacco about all cut and housed.

TO SAVE THE TIMBER.

Hard Work to Do in Wisconsin's Burned District.

A large owner of the timber lands in the burned district of Wisconsin, while in New York City recently, talked interestingly to the reporters. He says a vast amount of timber cutting will be necessary this fall and winter near Hinckley and Phillips in order to save the stumpage from being a total loss.

"The timber in the burned district," says he, "will not be lost if it is cut and drawn to the water before next spring. The fire has charred the trunks of the trees and killed them. The wood worms will ruin the trees after a year. But if the trees are cut and the logs put into the rivers or ponds they can be kept two or three years without injury. Probably there will be more timber cut and hauled to the water in Wisconsin this coming winter than ever before."

"Cornell University," it is said, is preparing to cut all its stumpage. All the lumbermen in the burned district will do likewise. It was said that Cornell University would lose \$1,000,000

by the fire, but that isn't so, provided the university's timber is cut this winter. The university's loss will be comparatively light. I rode through the burned district the other day. There is not a green thing in sight. An area about thirty miles wide and hundreds of miles long is charred and black."

GEN. WESLEY MERRITT.

'Tis Believed that He Will Assume Command of Governor's Island.

Important changes soon to take place in the officers of the army by the retirement of some who have reached the age limit excites interest in those likely to be promoted. It is believed that Gen. Wesley Merritt will assume command of Governor's Island and when Gen. Miles goes to Washington to succeed Maj. Gen. Schofield, Maj. Merritt was born in New York City in 1838, was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1860, assigned to the dragons, and promoted First Lieutenant in 1861 and Captain in 1862. His war record was a most brilliant one, he was advanced to high offices, and in 1865 was breveted Brigadier General and Major General in the regular army for gallant services. After the war he was employed on the frontier until 1882, was in charge of the military academy at West Point for seven years, and since then has served in the West. In 1887 he became Brigadier General.



GEN. W. F. MERRITT.

A St. Louis man has a pig which does its traveling on two legs. The animal has a third leg, but it is so small as to be of no use.

HONOR THE FOUNDER.

Grand Army Men Dedicate a Monument to Dr. Stephenson.

The dedication of the Stephenson monument in Rose Hill Cemetery, St. Louis, Ill., was a national event, and was celebrated in a way worthy of the Nation. The memory of the late Dr. B. F. Stephenson, founder of the Grand Army of the Republic, was honored by the dedication of a handsome monument, appropriately inscribed and located in a most beautiful spot. The funds for this monument were raised by the members of the organization from all parts of the Nation, which gives all comrades a special interest in it. Trains from every direction with extra facilities brought in thousands of Grand Army men. The National Commander, Colonel Lawler, of Rockford, and his Adjutant General, Jones, were among the early arrivals. Among the other notables were Gen. H. J. Oglesby, Gen. John A. McClelland, Maj. James A. Connelley, N. W. Erason, R. C. Gibbs, contractor of the monument; Junior Vice Commander Inman, Col. D. J. Block, Capt. Weaver, Col. Fred Wilkinson, and Capt. Reibsam, of Bloomington, one of the six surviving charter members of the organization, and the only one of the six present.

A procession formed, headed by the robes in carriages. The column moved to Rose Hill and surrounded the honored shaft where the ceremonies took place. After the preliminaries dinner was served to the people by the acre. Long tables were placed on the greensward, where 1,500 were fed at a time. It was not a barbecue or restaurant lunch, but home-made and home-cooked bread, meats, fried chicken, baked beans, vegetables, pickles, hot coffee with cream all fresh from the kitchen. Commander McDowell, orator of the day, brought tears to the eyes of the widow and daughters of Dr. Stephenson, as well as others, in his beautiful story of the life and work of the beloved founder of the order. The speech of National Commander Lawler was full of enthusiasm and was cheered along to the remarks made by "Dick" Oglesby, and the rousing but brief speech of Major Connelley.

CHARGED WITH COWARDICE.

Admiral Ting Removed from Command of the "North Squadron."

Admiral Ting, recently removed from the command of the "North Squadron" of the Chinese fleet, and deprived of his peacock's feather for his cowardice and incompetence, has been charged with cowardice. Chang's trusty friend, a tenant in matters pertaining to the Chinese navy since 1825, is a soldier, however, more of a sailor. Before taking command of the "North Squadron" he was a Brigadier General of the Chinese land forces at Tien-Tsin. From this office to a full-fledged admiralship, without any preliminary training, his failure as a naval commander was only to be expected. Admiral Ting is between 50 and 60 years of age. He has a commanding appearance, being about six feet tall. He is an inveterate gambler.

Women Will Wear Trousers.

A hundred of the suffragist women of Topeka, Kan., will come out in reform dress. They have entered into an agreement to adopt a costume which is to consist of Turkish trousers covered by a skirt. Reaching to the fold, a close or loose waist, as the wearer may prefer, and cloth leggings to match the trousers. It is the intention of the Topeka women to organize into relief squads so that a number of them may be on the streets all day, and thus the community will become familiar with the reform.

Sparks from the Wires.

The next meeting of the Roadmasters' Association will be held in St. Louis on the second Tuesday of October, 1895.

MONTANA Democrats nominated P. S. Corbett for Congress and L. A. Luce for Associate Justice and endorsed the national administration.

WHILE C. Conrad Bitzer, a farmer living north of Crown Point, Ind., was repairing the roof on a large barn he fell about fifty feet and was instantly killed.

MRS. WINCHESTER, wife of S. S. Winchester of the Winchester Arms company of New York City, who had gone to Guthrie, Ok., to get a divorce from her husband, died of typhoid fever. Her father is president of a leading New England college, and the body was embalmed and shipped East.

NEWS OF OUR STATE.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANDERS.

Pushing the Michigan Ship Canal—Peculiar Legislative Blunder—Growth of the Flour Industry in Michigan—Death of a Northville Pioneer.

The Michigan Ship Canal.

A matter of present interest, particularly to Chicago, is the act that incorporation papers and prospectus are being prepared for the ship canal connecting Lake Michigan with Lake Erie, with termini at Toledo, Ohio, and a point between New Buffalo and Michigan City, Ind. It is stated by experts that the canal will cost between \$10,000,000 and \$12,000,000, the cost being greatly lessened by the new and improved methods and machines for excavating. An Eastern railroad favor the canal, and it is stated that the Western roads are great advantage to themselves in the enterprise, as it will enable them to run their freight cars loaded with grain and other dead freight on to transports, conveying them through the canal to Lake Erie, and thence through the widened Erie Canal to the tidewaters of the Hudson River. Governor Howell P. Flower and Senator David R. Hill having already introduced measures for the widening of the Erie Canal. The canal is being pushed with zeal in financial circles of London, Paris, Berlin, Boston and New York. It will shorten the present lake route from 900 to 160 miles.

Hon. E. S. Woodman Dead.

Hon. E. S. Woodman of Northville, who had been ill for several weeks, died Tuesday afternoon from heart failure. Deceased was 84 years old. Mr. Woodman was a member of the Legislative committee that drafted the constitution of Michigan, and was a member of the Legislature one term. In January, 1892, the old gentleman was so ill that his car was expected at any moment. Notice of the seriousness of the case was sent to his son, George D., of Detroit, who immediately left for his father's home. On his arrival it was not expected that Mr. Woodman would last the night out, and in response to a request on the part of the Detroit Free Press for a short sketch of the well-known Michigander the son sent in a few of the principal events of his father's life. In one week after writing it, he, George D., was taken down and on January 22 he died. His father, whose biography the son had just written, in turn wrote a short sketch of the dead son, and sent it to the Free Press.

Abolishes Prison Contract Labor.

Attorney General Ellis, in examining the statutes relative to the management of the prisons of the State, made the startling discovery that by a blunder on the part of the Legislature of 1891 the convict contract labor system in this State has been abolished. Attorney General Ellis bases his conclusions on the recent opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Warden Parsell, of the Ionia reformatory. It was held in that case, Mr. Ellis says, that the 1891 revision of the laws relating to the prisons of the State superseded all previous laws on this subject, and as one of the previous laws provided in detail the manner in which contracts for the labor of convicts should be let, he claims that such law was repealed. In such as the new law is silent on the subject of convict contract labor, the Attorney General claims that convicts can now be employed on State account. Contracts existing at the time the law took effect are valid until the expiration of the time for which they were made. But none executed since that time are legal.

Michigan Flour.

Few people have an idea of the extent to which the flour industry has been developed in the Wolverine State. Sixty-six years ago Michigan was little more than a wilderness, and the few mills in existence then were of the crudest description and intended to supply only the immediate locality in which they were situated. This was long before the invention of the roller process. To-day there are 578 mills in the State, having a daily capacity of 33,974 barrels, running 309 days in the year, their product would be 13,180,240 barrels or enough to supply one-fifth of the population of the United States, putting the individual consumption at one barrel per year. To make that quantity of flour would require 5,531,000 bushels of wheat, as it takes five bushels of wheat to make one barrel of standard flour. Michigan's wheat crop seldom exceeds 22,000,000 bushels, so that, if the mills were grinding up to their capacity, they would use three times as much wheat as is grown in the State.

Knows Where Ransom is Living.

Under the pressure of a legal investigation, E. P. Townsend who has a power of attorney from Dr. F. A. Somers, and has been handling the doctor's business since his absence from South Haven, admitted that he knows where Dr. Ransom is, and has been in correspondence with him since his absence. He declines to tell where he is or whether he is likely to return to his home. The members of the "Round the World" Association will try to compel Townsend to state the Doctor's whereabouts.

Record of the Week.

Twenty divorce cases on the Kalamazoo docket.

The new bicycle shop at the Jackson prison has started up, with nineteen convicts.

JOHN O'NEIL was run over by a Northwestern passenger train at Talbot, and died in a few minutes.

DIPHTHERIA is prevalent in and around Stevensville. Two deaths recorded, and there are several severe cases. The schools are closed.

JAMES PAGE, the missing hunter from Gladwin, for whom the whole town turned out, has been found. He was chased a deer and finally brought up at a camp of other hunters.

THE Ball divorce case of Grand Rapids shows the foolishness of politics in the family. Mr. Ball was a Democrat and Mrs. Ball a Republican. Ball said the Democrats were all right, and Mrs. Ball declared they were all wrong, and finally, it is alleged, Mr. Ball got mad and left his home. This political quarrel was the beginning of quarrels that finally brought about divorce.

THERE are 850 Indians on Walpole Island.

EVERY township in Kalamazoo County has a railroad save Wakeshama.

DURING the past fiscal year Bay County paid out \$21,000 in poor relief.

A MILD epidemic of typhoid fever, attributed to well water, has broken out at Kalamazoo.

MRS. THOMAS TURK, of Pontiac, died. She leaves three married daughters and three sons.

THE yield of the immense cranberry marsh near Petersburg will amount to 300 bu. this year.

HENRY KOTH has his left hand nearly sawed off in McEwen Bros. & Co.'s mill at Bay City.

IT is estimated that there are from 150,000,000 to 200,000,000 feet of sunken logs in the Menominee River.

WILLIE GOLBER, of Ellington, was nearly killed by a wild cat. His screams brought help just in the nick of time.

WILLIAM MILLER, of Detroit, was arrested for starting two fires in the business district, about which he was dancing.

A ST. JOE dog runs a race with the fast express every time it passes through town and walls most miserably when he is distanced.

A SARANAC man has a pig which does its traveling on two legs. The animal has a third leg, but it is so small as to be of no use.

DICK FLANNAGAN, the Norway lawyer, was allowed \$100.00 as solicitor's fees for his connection with the Chapin mine foreclosure proceedings.

THE Alaska Refrigerator Works, at Muskogee shut down in July, have been enlarged. The works will start up again soon with 200 more men, 500 in all.

A 9-YEAR-OLD Jackson boy named Potter struck a dog with a lath. The infuriated animal bit him and would have killed him had not bystanders intervened.

A LOT of Owosso boys climbed over the fence and saw the fair for nothing. Their fines in police court would have paid their admission every day twice over.

CHICAGO and GRAND TRUNK express messengers while on duty carry revolver in a belt strapped around their waists, since the recent train robberies.

CHARLESTON, a thickly populated township in Kalamazoo County, has no postoffice, church, store or any mercantile or mechanical industry within its limits.

A SUCKER at Mt. Clemens went to a st. d. poker game and got \$200 in the aperture. He complained against the party and the operator, who promptly pleaded guilty, was fined \$25.

PROF. HARRY B. HUTCHINS, associate dean of Cornell Law School, has accepted the deanship of the Ann Arbor School, but will remain at Cornell until the close of the fiscal year.

THE bootblacks' trust at Kalamazoo has a kick the Council to compel all bootblacks to take out licenses. It is hoped in this way to shut the measly cusses who cut prices to 5 cents.

A KALKASKA farmer paid \$800 for eighty acres of wild land. He planted seventeen acres to potatoes. In the fall he got enough from the potatoes to pay for the land and a \$150 net egg to boot.

A ME. PLEASANT man got married to a woman he had lived with thirteen years and nearly knocked the justice down because he charged \$2. He said it was a chestnut job and ought to be done cheaply.

WAYNE, with 1,500 souls, has but a couple of privately supported street lamps, and the citizens want some kind of municipal lighting. Some favor wires from the city house plant to electrify the avenue.

AND now the cold fall days start up the Chautauque reading circles. Some of them will study Theophrastus, Aristotle, ancient Thebes, while the members will remain in total ignorance of the constitution of Michigan.

FRANK HUGHES, a young Adrian married man of 20, was found dead in bed. He had committed suicide by taking laudanum. He was married about one year ago to a daughter of Charles Story, and some trouble had existed, she leaving him and being now in Chicago.

MISS JESSIE MACK, of Colorado, purchased a membership ticket in the University of Michigan Athletic Association and announced her intention of going into active training in the Waterman Gymnasium. She is the first "co-ed" in the history of the institution to take such action.

IN Cincinnati, the United States Court of Appeals has rendered the decision in the City of Detroit against The Citizens' Street Railway, holding that the street railway franchise for thirty years was irrevocable, notwithstanding the expiration of the corporate life of the company at the end of fourteen years.

YPSILANTI has been trying for a long time to raise money with which to erect a soldiers' monument, but were unable to do so, except a pleading hard time when asked to subscribe. A circus struck town the other day, and carried away \$4,000 of the money which people couldn't give for the monument because the times were hard.

DR. V. C. VAUGHAN, dean of the University of Michigan medical faculty, believes that he has discovered a certain specific for tuberculosis. The product is called nuclein, and was recently made. The Doctor has just returned from the international congress of hygiene at Budapest, Hungary, where he read a paper on his discovery which attracted great attention. He has not proceeded far enough in his experiment to declare that nuclein will absolutely prevent tuberculosis in men, but he has proven that it will in animals. Albert A. Watson, a senior law student from Detroit, has, however, tried the nuclein. In nine months he gained twelve pounds, and seems entirely cured.

CADILLAC was shocked Sunday morning by the sudden and unexpected death of Fred S. Kildisen, one of the most prominent merchants of the city. He was seized in the afternoon of Saturday by an attack of neuralgia of the heart, and took several doses of morphine to relieve the pain. Shortly after midnight he fell asleep under the influence of the drug, and never woke again. It is supposed that an overdose of morphine was the direct cause of his death, and the report in the Grand Rapids papers that the deceased had committed suicide had no foundation whatever.

NAMED FOR CONGRESS

MEN FOR WHOM FALL BALLOTS WILL BE CAST.

The Various Aspirants for Congressional Honors in the North Central States and Their Postoffice Addresses—Democratic, Republican and People's Party Men.

List of Candidates.

The following is a list of the nominations for Congress in the various States throughout the north central district. In some instances, it will be noticed, the conventions have not yet acted. The list is a valuable directory of the men whose political career is so soon to be decided at the polls:

Illinois.

First District—J. Frank Aldrich (Republican), Chicago; W. S. McCormac (A. P. A.); Max Remond (Democrat).

Second District—William Lorimer (Republican), Chicago; John Z. White (Populist), Chicago; Frank Lawler (Independent Democrat), Chicago; John K. Hannah (Democrat); John K. Hannah (Democrat).

Third District—Lawrence McGowan (Democrat), Chicago; J. B. Clark (Populist).

Fourth District—Timothy E. Ryan (Democrat), Chicago; Frank Lawler (Independent Democrat), Chicago; R. S. Livingston (Prohibitionist), Chicago; Charles W. Woodman (Republican); P. J. Minter (Populist).

Fifth District—Edward J. Noonan (Democrat); George E. White (Republican); J. W. Pickens (A. P. A.); C. G. Dixon (Populist).

Sixth District—Julius S. Goldier (Republican), Chicago; L. W. Rogers (Populist); Edward D. Cook (Republican).

Seventh District—George D. Foss (Republican), Chicago; Henry D. Lloyd (Populist), Chicago; J. R. Strouble (A. P. A.).

Eighth District—A. J. Hopkins (Republican), Aurora; Lewis Seward (Democrat), Plano.

Ninth District—R. H. Hitt (Republican), Mount Morris; D. F. Thompson (Democrat), Freeport; James Lamont (Prohibitionist), Rockford.

Tenth District—Gen. P. S. Post (Republican), Geneseo; S. T. Shirley (Prohibitionist), Rock Falls.

Eleventh District—Robert R. Gibbons (Democrat), Princeton; Walter Leavre (Republican), Clinton; M. Grier (Populist), William Hurey (Populist), Martin Gallup (Prohibitionist).

Twelfth District—Joseph G. Cannon (Republican), Danville; F. L. Hayes (Prohibitionist), Stillport.

Thirteenth District—Vespasian Warner (Republican), Clinton; Andrew Barr (Democrat), Bloomington; Nathan M. Barnett (Populist), Rockville; Wilfred M. Kellogg (Prohibitionist), Holden.

Fourteenth District—George O. Barnes (Democrat), Lacon; J. A. Gray (Republican), Pekin; David W. McCullough (Prohibitionist), Peoria; William L. Heberling (Populist), Havana; William G. Eggleston (Independent), Peoria.

Fifteenth District—Truman Plantz (Democrat), R. P. Marsh (Republican), Warsaw; W. Lerachy (Populist), S. M. Barnett (Prohibitionist).

Sixteenth District—Pius Downing (Democrat), Ellettsburg; J. H. Hines (Republican), Carlinville; P. D. Stout (Populist).

Seventeenth District—William M. Sprinker (Democrat), Springfield; James M. Connolly (Republican), Springfield; A. F. Smith (Prohibitionist), Decatur; James A. Crawford (Populist), Springfield.

Eighteenth District—Edward H. Lane (Democrat), Hillsboro; Frederick Remann (Republican), Vandalia; J. S. Barnum (Populist), Shelbyville.

Nineteenth District—Benson Wood (Republican), Ellettsburg; George W. Fithian (Democrat), Newton; H. V. Kopley (Prohibitionist), Ellettsburg.

Twentieth District—J. R. Williams (Democrat), Carmi; Orlando Burrell (Republican), Carlinville; J. Jones (Populist).

Twenty-first District—John Higgins (Democrat), Du Quoin; E. J. Murphy (Republican), St. Louis; Henry C. Schell (Republican), Springfield; James Sawyer (Prohibitionist), Nashville.

Twenty-second District—George W. Smith (Republican), Murphysboro.

Indiana.

First District—Arthur H. Taylor (Democrat), Petersburg; James A. Hemmway (Republican), Booneville; James A. Boyce (Populist), Port Clinton.

Second District—James L. Bretz (Democrat), Jasper; Col. A. M. Hardy (Republican), Washington; E. A. Higgins (Republican), Ellettsburg; William J. Trout (Populist), Monroe City.

Third District—S. M. Stockelager (Democrat), Corydon; Robert J. Tracwell (Republican), Corydon; Francis M. Garrett (Populist), Little York; Samuel P. Primmer (Prohibitionist), Corydon.

Fourth District—W. S. Holman (Democrat), Aurora; James E. Watson (Republican), Rushville; E. A. Higgins (Republican), Ellettsburg; Wright (Prohibitionist), Greensburg.

Fifth District—George W. Cooper (Democrat), Columbus; James Overstreet (Republican), Franklin; L. P. De Turk (Populist), Martinsville; E. H. Barker (Prohibitionist), Franklin.

Sixth District—Henry U. Johnson (Republican), Richmond; Thomson Harris (Populist), Thompson City; Robert B. Lindsey (Prohibitionist), Ellettsburg.

Seventh District—William D. Bynum (Democrat), Indianapolis; Charles L. Henry (Republican), Ellettsburg; E. A. Higgins (Republican), Anderson; E. M. Blount (Prohibitionist), Irvington.

Eighth District—E. A. Brookshire (Democrat), Crawfordsville; George W. Farris (Republican), Terre Haute; Morton C. Rankin (Populist), Terre Haute; A. W. Jackson (Prohibitionist), Crawfordsville.

Ninth District—Frank Huley (Republican), Williamsport; Alonzo G. Berkhart (Populist), Ellettsburg; L. M. Crist (Prohibitionist), Thornton.

Tenth District—J. A. Hatch (Republican), Ellettsburg; George W. Farris (Republican), Rochester; S. M. Hathorn (Populist), Delphi.

Eleventh District—August Martin (Democrat), Ellettsburg; George W. Farris (Republican), Ellettsburg; E. A. Higgins (Republican), Ellettsburg; William E. Chambers (Prohibitionist), Majestic.

Twelfth District—William F. McNagney (Democrat), Columbia City; J. D. Leighty (Republican), St. Joe; James E. Graham (Prohibitionist), Ellettsburg; Frank Kelly (Populist), Warsaw; J. W. Forest (Populist), Ellettsburg.

Ohio.

First District—Charles P. Taft (Republican), Second District—Jacob Brownell (Populist), Fourth District—Fernando C. Layton (Democrat), Wapakoneta; W. D. Hayes (Republican), Sidney; Joseph M. White (Populist), Lima; G. C. Ender (Prohibitionist), Pemberton.

Fifth District—John S. Snook (Democrat); F. E. Davis (Republican), Findlay.

Sixth District—George W. Huley (Republican), Batavia; Joseph L. Stevens (Democrat), Charles W. Pulse (Populist).

Seventh District—George W. Wilson (Republican), London; E. S. Thompson (Prohibitionist), Ellettsburg.

Eighth District—Luther M. Strong (Republican), Kenton.

Ninth District—James H. Southard (Republican), Toledo; George Candee (Populist), Toledo.

Tenth District—Lucien J. Fenton (Republican), Winchester; John C. H. Cobb (Populist), Ellettsburg; A. R. McIntosh (Prohibitionist), Ironton.

Eleventh District—Charles H. Grosvenor (Republican), Athens; W. H. Crawford (Populist), New Straitsville.

Twelfth District—Joseph H. Outwater (Democrat), Columbus; D. K. Watson (Republican), Columbus.

Thirteenth District—W. E. Haines (Democrat), Fremont; Andrew H. King (Republican), Ellettsburg; George W. Farris (Republican), Ellettsburg; William G. Getts (Populist), Ellettsburg; Henry C. Van Voorhis (Republican), Zanesville.

Sixteenth District—A. O. Barnes (Democrat), Ellettsburg; Danford (Republican), Ellettsburg; James Bretelle (Populist), Ellettsburg; Barr (Prohibitionist), Toronto.

Seventeenth District—James A. D. Richards (Democrat), New Philadelphia; A. S. McClure (Republican), Wooster; W. F. Lloyd (Populist), Canal Dover.

Eighteenth District—R. W. Taylor (Republican), New Lisbon; E. S. Raff (Democrat), Canton; J. S. Corey (Populist), Massillon; Ellettsburg (Prohibitionist), Alliance.

Nineteenth District—Stephen A. Northway (Republican), Jefferson; Henry Athorp (Democrat), Ellettsburg.

Twentieth District—Clifton B. Beach (Republican), Cleveland; H. B. Harrington (Populist), Ellettsburg.

Twenty-first District—Thomas L. Johnson (Democrat), Cleveland; Theodore E. Burton (Republican), Cleveland; George A. Grout (A. P. A.), Cleveland.

Iowa.

First District—S. M. Clark (Republican), Keokuk; W. A. Dackworth (Democrat), Keokuk; James O. Bobbe (Populist), Waver.</